

Nomination of Bryan on First Ballot Practically Conceded

JIM HAM'S WHISKERS TO DECORATE HALL AGAIN

(Continued From Second Page.)

street corner to-day the little cards bearing the announcement that the Hon. Charles A. Towne, the "greatest living commoner's greatest friend," is to deliver an address on Sunday evening here. The subject of Mr. Towne's address, you learn later on, is to be William Jennings Bryan, strange to say. Mr. Towne is his own candidate for Vice-President.

"Herman Ridder for Vice-President," said Martin Littleton, in surprised tone. "What is the particular reason for urging him?"

"He will be the pulp candidate," answered a bystander.

"There will be about twenty pulp candidates for Vice-President when the steam roller finishes its work," said Littleton.

The suggestion of Mr. Ridder for Vice-President led a lot of people to remark instantly that Mr. Ridder was not eligible because he was born in Germany, which is not so, as he was born in this country. This reminded some here of a joke on the Hon. Jim Ham Lewis, at the time of David B. Henderson's sudden retirement from Congress, when everybody was speculating about reasons. Colonel Lewis arrived one day in Chicago with the announcement that he had the real reason right from the throne as to why Mr. Henderson had retired. It was because he intended to be a presidential candidate. The joke was on Colonel Lewis, because Speaker Henderson was born in Scotland.

Alderman John Coghlan, otherwise known as "Bath-House John," of Chicago, has come here bringing a grouse. It is an awful grouse for John. He does not like Bryan.

"Bryan ain't no right guy to be nominated," said Bath-House John, nursing his grouse to-day. "He never goes around with us boys. All he does is to spend his time in the Y. M. C. A. and Shattuck's, or whatever you call 'em."

ALL CLAMBERING INTO BAND WAGON

(Continued From First Page.)

of Frederick B. Lynch, believe that Minnesota's Governor should accept the vice-presidency for the reason that this is his last term as Governor in the State, and that because of the vast Scandinavian population in the Northwest one of that race should be on the ticket. This latter argument has been submitted to Bryan at Lincoln, and he is reported to have said: "Oh, that's all right, if we need a Scandinavian, what is the matter with Governor Swanson, of Virginia?" Virginia, it will be recalled, at the last moment turned in and instructed its delegation for Bryan, contrary to the expectations of many people. It was Virginia's act which practically broke the backbone of the opposition to Bryan's nomination.

Though there is no hope here that Bryan's nomination can be defeated on the first ballot, a number of the anti-Bryanites are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Alabama and Georgia delegations. A good deal is expected of Georgia.

Getting Into Band Wagon.

A number of conferences were held to-day by some of the leading Democrats of New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. The majority of the sentiment was that Bryan's nomination could not be prevented, and some of those who attended the conferences stated very plainly that if they caught New York "flying the coop" and deciding to endorse Bryan, they would not hesitate a moment to adopt the same tactics. Others declared that if everybody was to throw up his hands after the fashion that the New Yorkers are contemplating, the nominations of Governor Johnson and of Judge Gray for first place would be but perfunctory made and almost instantly withdrawn. In other words, if the New Yorkers are to climb aboard a Bryan band wagon with no thought of opposition except to the platform, the Pennsylvanians and the delegates from Minnesota even, would not be a step behindhand, so that the policy, believed in by many, that Bryan should be nominated and smashed again could be carried out in its entirety.

T. D. O'Brien, one of Governor Johnson's personal friends, who has been talking Bryan in St. Paul for the last three months, visited Bryan yesterday and arrived here to-day. He said he told Bryan that Governor Johnson had no thought of taking second place on the ticket. He added that Bryan did not suggest to him that Governor Johnson be induced to change his views, and finally that Bryan's attitude toward Governor Johnson was similar to that which Bryan had a short time ago, in connection with a social function. He had been invited to speak at this social function, and his host begged leave to invite Judge Johnson and Governor Johnson. Replying to the invitation, Bryan wrote:

"Judge Johnson is all right. Yours very truly, W. J. Bryan."

He ignored Governor Johnson entirely. Still a good many Johnson men think that they could land the Governor for Vice-President, and play a game similar to that which New Yorkers played on Roosevelt at Chicago, when they named Representative James R. Sherman, and Roosevelt wanted either Dilliver or Cummins.

Charles W. Bryan, William J. Bryan's brother, arrived here to-day, and said that he and his brother still had hope of inducing Judge Gray to accept the vice-presidential nomination. Failing to induce Judge Gray to take this step, Charles W. Bryan said that this convention ought to nominate a man of the Gray type, and in this sentiment he was joined by Mayor James C. Sullivan, of New York.

Colonel James M. Guffey was busy all day strengthening his lines in Pennsylvania in order that Bryan may not defeat him. But Bryan may not defeat him, for his nomination as national committee member for his State, Bryan's personal onslaught on Guffey at Lincoln yesterday was the opening of the "gray type" in the committee on Philadelphia, whom the Nebraska speaks of as "outlaws."

Charles W. Bryan, William J. Bryan's brother, arrived here to-day, and said that he and his brother still had hope of inducing Judge Gray to accept the vice-presidential nomination. Failing to induce Judge Gray to take this step, Charles W. Bryan said that this convention ought to nominate a man of the Gray type, and in this sentiment he was joined by Mayor James C. Sullivan, of New York.

A story was circulated this afternoon that Bryan had been elected national committee member for Illinois. "There is nothing in that," I am to be told, said Mr. Sullivan, John Mitchell, of Illinois, a likely candidate for chairman of the platform committee, are the chief figures of national interest now on the ground.

DEMOCRACY'S PROBABLE NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT



The photographs reproduced in this remarkable grouping include the following of marked interest: William Jennings Bryan, one of America's most distinguished private citizens, as he is (to-day) as Congressman from Nebraska, 1891-1895; in his library, Lincoln, Neb., 1896, nominated for President; at Tampa, during the Spanish-American War; at his home in 1900, nominated for President; in the Philippines, on his tour around the world; in Egypt, on his tour around the world; in London, England, 1906; in New York, returning from his tour around the world, 1908; as one of America's greatest orators; at the Natural Resources Conference at the White House, 1908.

greatly desired his nomination for Vice-President, but it is stated that President Roosevelt does not want Mitchell to take the nomination, and that Roosevelt feels the nomination to Roosevelt for the boosting the President gave him. Another point is that the Illinois delegation has not decided to present Mitchell's name as its choice for the nomination.

Many Old Leaders Absent.

The arrivals to-day included the Missouri delegation, headed by the late, lamented Senator Stone; part of the North Carolina delegation, headed by Governor Glenn, who retired from his candidacy for the vice-presidency, and struggling advance guards of many of the other delegations. These, with Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate of 1904; Colonel Clayton, of Alabama, the silver-tongued Southerner, who will be permanent chairman of the convention; Chief Murphy, of Tennessee; and Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, a likely candidate for chairman of the platform committee, are the chief figures of national interest now on the ground.

But there is rather a noticeable absence of national leaders, and the conspicuous figures of former conventions, Tillman, Bailey, Culberson, Champ Clark, John Sharp Williams and most of the men of action in this gathering are missing from the ranks of the leaders.

What Parker Says.

Naturally the Democratic standard-bearer of 1904, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, is a centre of attention, and interest. He is comparatively a new figure at conventions.

"Do you consider the presidential nomination still an open question, or is Mr. Bryan's nomination reasonably assured?" Judge Parker was asked to-day.

"Of course, I have no more exact information than you have on that subject," he replied. "But the reports gathered by the press and by those who are keeping pretty close track of the standing of delegations appear to indicate that Mr. Bryan has a very strong lead, and one which may be sufficient to give him the nomination. At the same time we are here in friendly rivalry, both as to men and measures. It may be that some of us

would have preferred another candidate. But we are here for an exchange of views, and it is the very essence of Democratic faith to accept the will of the majority. Of course, there is only one final way for that will to have official expression, and that is by a ballot in the convention.

"Meanwhile there is not a man in the convention who will not say to-day that he is ready to accept the will of the convention and support the candidate, when that will is definitely made known."

Will Support Him.

"In the event of Mr. Bryan's nomination, I judge from the foregoing that you would wish your staunch friends of 1904 to give their loyal support to him?" was the query put to Judge Parker.

"Most assuredly," he replied, "and why not? Mr. Bryan will then become the exponent of the Democratic party, with its great principles and its great mission still to perform. Mr. Bryan's ability is everywhere conceded, and by no one more than myself. He is a gentleman of splendid intellectual ability, of vast information on public affairs, an orator of magnetic qualities, with an engaging personality, which

wins him hosts of devoted adherents, and a natural leader of men. Make no mistake, therefore, as to the attitude and the personal feeling of my friends and of myself toward Mr. Bryan in the event of his nomination."

"Is there any division of sentiment over the platform?" Judge Parker was asked.

"Don't call it division of sentiment. It is the same as to measures as it is to men—we are here for an exchange of views. We are all devoted to the great party with which we have long been identified. In a gathering of 1,000 men from every section of this immense country it is altogether natural that there should be different shades of view upon some of the great problems now confronting the country. This difference of view and this receding of the various shades of sentiment from all parts of the country serves a most valuable end, for out of it all will come the solid judgment of Democrats representing the whole country, and such a judgment, it is to be hoped, will be consistent with the great principles of the Democratic party and will serve the country in a most vital manner at this moment by combating the Rooseveltian tendency to centralize all power in the

hands of the Federal government, as against the States.

His View of It.

"I do not want to go into details as to these principles, as some gentlemen are a bit sensitive and are prone to array us as radicals or conservatives. However, all this will, I trust, be recollected: conservatism will, I hope and believe, have a moderating influence upon the more advanced ideas of some of our brothers, while the advanced views will keep us from lagging in the rear and will insure the party a steady infusion of the progressive spirit of the age. Leave to the pessimists, therefore, the talk of troubles over candidates and platform. We will consider, confer and then decide, and that decision will present to the country a ticket which will command enthusiastic approval, and a declaration of principles which I fervently trust will be satisfactory to the best thought of the country, and both ticket and declaration taken together will, in my judgment, secure the indorsement of the people in November."

This is the first explicit declaration of the standard-bearer of 1904 concerning the standard-bearer of 1908.

In other quarters, too, the view prevails that Mr. Bryan has such a commanding lead as to insure his nomination, although the Johnson and Gray headquarters are still holding out manfully with the claim that 400 delegates are in doubt.

MAY SUPPORT DEMOCRATS

Such Tendency, Shown by Anti-Saloon Forces, May Become More General

Washington, D. C., July 4. Political leaders of both parties are watching with great interest the movements of the Anti-Saloon League and other anti-liquor organizations with respect to the congressional elections. Prohibition has not been an important factor in national politics, but there is a probability that it will become an important factor in this campaign when it is remembered that the anti-saloon movement has succeeded in closing saloons at the rate of thirty a day for the past twelve months, and that 400,000,000 citizens of the United States now live in "dry territories." It is evident that the anti-saloon people could cut quite a figure in the November election if they desired to do so.

The question of saloons or no saloons has generally been purely local or, at most, only State-wide in its application. Now that so much territory is under prohibition laws, and anti-saloonists are demanding that the Federal government so revise the interstate commerce laws as to permit the States to make their local legislation effective. The Hepburn-Dolliver bill, permitting the States to assume jurisdiction over interstate shipments of liquor upon arrival at a State line, is a piece of legislation most heartily desired by all the prohibitionists. Candidates for Congress will be asked the direct question by the anti-saloon forces: "Will you, or will you not, vote for a measure similar to the Hepburn-Dolliver bill?" Upon the reply to this question will depend the result of the election in many districts, according to the claims of the anti-saloon people.

Give Democrats the House. If the anti-saloon leaders can persuade their followers to subordinate all other questions to the liquor issue, the chances for the next House of Representatives going Democratic will be greatly improved. In the event of the election of a Democratic House it is certain that the Speaker and the chairman of the important committees will be named from among those Democrats now serving in the House. It would also mean that the Speaker and the committee chairmen would come largely from the South and therefore would be favorably inclined to such legislation as is demanded by the prohibition forces. The anti-saloon people believe that a Democratic Speaker would reorganize the committees so as to give the anti-saloon sympathizers control of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, Judiciary and the District of Columbia.

Under the Cannon regime these committees are hopelessly against the anti-saloon people. At the beginning of the present Congress Speaker Cannon reorganized the District of Columbia Committee and succeeded in placing upon it the representative from almost every big brewing section of the country. The Interstate and Judiciary Committees ensnared the bones of scores of interstate anti-jug people.

Shown Sent Courtesy. It is further charged that when a committee from the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore, headed by Governor Handley, of Indiana, called on Speaker Cannon to urge the passage of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill, the committee was treated with such scant courtesy that many of its members were offended and went away fixed in the belief that Cannon must be overthrown before the next reform legislation can be hoped for.

The disposition of the anti-saloonists to support Democrats for Congress on this account has already manifested itself in Ohio and Indiana. The temperance wave that has swept over the South is very little if any stronger than that which is manifesting itself in local option election in rural sections of the Middle West. In those sections the prohibition question is at white heat. Locally, it is believed that the question may be injected into Federal politics with very little effort.

Whether this tendency upon the part of the anti-saloon leaders will develop into an organized campaign effort is problematical. Politicians of both parties recognize the potential features of the agitation and are watching its progress with great interest, or so it is with fixed and varying emotions.

RIDDER NOW FAVORED

Picked by Bryan, Whom He Will Fight to the End.

DENVER, July 4.—Herman Ridder, of New York, proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, for Vice-President.

Upon good authority this is said to be Bryan's preference at the present time. With the arrival in Denver early to-day of several prominent Democrats, who are in the confidence of the Nebraska, came the report that Mr. Bryan had decided that Mr. Ridder was thoroughly available for the candidacy; not that he expects to dictate to the convention the name which shall be selected, but to let his supporters know the name of the man who he believes would strengthen the ticket.

According to the reports which have come from Lincoln the reasoning of the Bryan managers in their suggestion of Mr. Ridder for Vice-President is as follows: "Mr. Ridder is one of the most prominent citizens of German descent in the United States.

He was a 'gold Democrat,' and possesses in fullest measure the confidence of that wing of the party. He has been affiliated with the conservative wing of the Democracy for the last twelve years, and he would command the support of that element for the ticket."

A large per cent. of the population of the United States are German or of German descent, in New York State, the electoral vote of which Mr. Bryan is anxious to carry, if nominated, 34 per cent. of the population are of German extraction.

Opposed to Bryan. Mr. Ridder arrived in Denver this morning, announced his unaltered antagonism to Bryan's candidacy, and stated that he had made once in a while a campaign among the delegates to this convention, to encompass the defeat of the Nebraska.

He said he would begin his work among both instructed and uninstructed delegates, in an effort to convince them that Bryan cannot carry New York this year, and that the electoral vote of New York is necessary to the success of the national ticket. Mr. Ridder cites as his reasons for this belief Bryan's free silver views, which the New York voters disapproved, and which they still remember; also the statement which he made in his Madison Square Garden address, in which he favored the national acquisition of the railroads.

Mr. Ridder stated that he expected to visit all the different State delegations, particularly those from the South, and address them upon the subject of Mr. Bryan's political weakness in New York State. He will also work unrelentingly among the individual delegates from now until the time the nomination is made.